RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1828. No. 449.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Sept. 17.		Fayetteville, Sept. 18.		Newbern, June 7.		Petersburg, Sept. 12.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	127	130	152	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	28	30	33	37	40	50	34	75
Peach,	—		—	45	50	75	80	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	7	10	6	7	6	8
Beeswax,	—	24	25	22	23	28		25	30
Butter,	—	15	16	14	20	18	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	14	17	18		12½	17
Corn,	bush.	50		35	40	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	9		9⅓	10	8	9	9	10
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	16		15		14	17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.		—	75		70	80		—
Flour,	bbl.	600		400	425	600	700	500	700
Feathers,	lb.		—	25	28	35	40		—
Spirits, distill'd,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	100	115
Country,	—	37	40	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton.		—		—		—	11000	12000
Lead,	lb.	9	10	8	10	7	8	6	7
Molasses,	cask.	150	175	200	250		—	150	200
Oil, Lessen,	gall.	35	37	35	4	29	30	37½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.		—	9			—		8
Oats,	bush.		—	22	25		—		—
Powder, American,	keg.		—	500	800		—	550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125	130	125	130	90	100	150	200
West India,	—	80	100	70	80	85	90	100	150
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.		300	350	000	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—		—	1000			—	825	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		—	85		65		75	
Turk's Island,	—	40	45	75		55			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1150	900	1000	800	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—		—	150	175		—	125	150
Hyson,	—		—	120			—		—
Young Hyson,	—		—		—		—	100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	475	250	275		—	250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10			—
Wheat,	bush.		—	60	65		—	85	95
Whiskey,	gall.	26	30	25			—	30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—		—	250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—		—	125	150	125	160		—
Sherry,	—		—	160	225	200	250		—
Port,	—		—	200	380		—		—
Malaga,	—		—	75	125				—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

*** *I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 16th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise.

J. Allison, *Col.*

Sept. 12. 47—td

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will commence at Buckhorn Meeting-House, near Haywood, in Chatham county, on Friday the 24th October, and end on the Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will also commence at Low's Meeting-House, in Rockingham county, near the High Rock on Haw River, on Friday the 31st of October, and end on the Tuesday following. Both meetings to be under the superintendence of the Rev. PETER DOUB, presiding elder of the Yadkin District.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on the 2d day of October next.

First day, two mile heats, purse two hundred and fifty dollars.

Second day, mile heats, purse one hundred and fifty dollars, together with the entrance money for the first and second days, free for any thing.

Third day, sweep stake, for three year old colts, entrance fifty dollars; subscription to be left open until the evening before.

The Money to be hung up at the usual discount.

By order of the club.

Wm. H. Phillips, *Sec'y.*

September 2. 45—td

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 17th of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 18th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, *Col.*

Sept. 20. 48—

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THOSE friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, in the upper part of Orange, are requested to meet at Jas. Johnston's, in the Hawfield's, on the *first Saturday in October*. The friends of that inestimable man, who belongs to *no party* but that of the REPUBLIC, are earnestly requested to attend said meeting. We wish for numbers, that we may have a full expression of opinion. We wish for harmony and zeal, that we may unite "one and indivisible," in the great cause of rewarding *public virtue*, with the highest gift in the power of a *free people to bestow*.

☞ The four following militia companies are requested by their respective Captains, to meet at the above place, at 12 o'clock on said day, for military exercise, viz: Captain Jones's, Captain Mebane's, Captain Thompson's, and Captain Cheek's.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hawfields, Orange, Sept. 16.

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term. 1828.

George Faucett v. *William Findley and wife.* — Judicial attachment, levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Mary R. M'Canley and James Dickey, containing 100 acres, more or less, on Owen's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Findley, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said William Findley appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 00 48—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term. 1828.

William Faucett v. *Richard C. Ward.* — Original attachment, levied in the hands of Archibald Ward, William Ward and Charles Stewart, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard C. Ward, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden for said county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 00 48—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Robert Whitted, et al. plaintiff, vs. *Josiah Turner, defendant.* — Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that William Gappins resides beyond the limits of the state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that said Gappins be and appear before the judge of our next Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, heard *ex parte*, and decreed accordingly as to him.

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. $2 75 47—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Orange Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1828.

Pomphret Gooch vs. *Hiram Laws.* — Judicial attachment levied in the hands of Frederick Moize, John A. Gooch, and James P. Laws, and they summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that Hiram Laws, the defendant in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant, Hiram Laws, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on will be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Test,

A. B. Bruce, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 47—6w

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

September 2, 45—1m

From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, Sept. 3.

AN ACCOMPLISHED VILLAIN.

In the month of September last, a man calling himself Charles J. Haderman, applied to the trustees of the Academy in this place for employment in the mathematical department of that institution, which was vacant. His address was such as to interest those to whom he applied, and, after producing certain testimonials, he was employed. As might be expected from the known hospitality and unreserved cordiality of the people of Frederick, he was soon taken by the hand, and treated with the utmost attention. Whether it was the fascinating ease and gracefulness of his manners, the winning elegance of his colloquial powers, the profoundness of his learning, or the discovery of some peculiar characteristic, that secured for him what many now denominate a more than ordinary degree of attention, we are unable to say. But certain it is, he ingratiated himself into the best society and won the confidence of some of our most respectable citizens. In the course of the ensuing winter, he became violently enamoured with a respectable young lady, the permission of whose friends he solicited to address her. They objected on account of his being a stranger of whom they knew nothing, and urged him to postpone his intentions until he should receive certain credentials, which he pretended to be in daily expectation of, to establish fully his claims to confidence. He treated their suggestions with the utmost respect, affecting to be fully impressed with their propriety; but, bent upon a most nefarious design, he prevailed upon the young lady to visit her relatives in Baltimore, whither he afterwards repaired, and they were married in June last. After their return to Frederick, and a lapse of five weeks, he determined to pay a visit to his friend the German Consul, at Philadelphia, (as he pretended,) who he expected held considerable funds in possession for him. He accordingly packed up all his clothes, of which he had procured a most abundant supply, and after borrowing considerable sums from various gentlemen into whose favour he had insinuated himself, he took passage in the stage for Philadelphia.

As he contemplated being absent but a few days, that time had no sooner elapsed than the friends of the young lady entertained apprehensions that he would not return; but just as such fears began to take root, they were dissipated by the receipt of a letter from the arch villain to the unfortunate and deluded victim of his treachery, dated at Albany, in which he stated that not accomplishing his business at Philadelphia, he had gone to New York, and that the German Consul had informed him his (Haderman's) kinsman, Baron Lubenich, had just arrived and was in search of him—that the Baron's health having been impaired by a protracted sea voyage, he had gone to Saratoga to recruit himself, and that he (Haderman) was about to repair there in pursuit of him. He concluded by saying that in eight days he would return, with all that was necessary to make their condition in life easy and affluent. He enclosed a letter to the trustees of the Academy, resigning his situation as teacher, which circumstance served to establish his independence of such means of support. His return was then anxiously looked for, but weeks have elapsed, and to this period nothing has been heard from him; and the reluctant truth fixes itself upon all, even upon the innocent and too confiding victim of his infernal arts, that he has acted the part of a base and designing villain.

Haderman is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, well proportioned and muscular; he appears to be about 35 or 40 years of age; light complexion, light eyes, large irregular teeth, and thin sandy hair, somewhat curley. He is a German, but completely a Frenchman in manners, speaks French fluently it is said, and the English very unintelligibly to those unaccustomed to hear him.

A case of an attempt at suicide occurred in this city yesterday morning, which illustrates the great uncertainty of all human calculations, and the versatility of the human mind. A man who had determined that he would not endure the whips and stings of fortune, and believed himself fatigued with bearing fardels, undertook to make his quietus, not with a bare bodkin, but with a penknife. Not happening to make the incision deep enough, and perhaps also, by a sort of prudential instinct, avoiding the jugular, he succeeded only in producing an ugly gash, which, though it alarmed his friends at first, was quietly sewed up by the doctor, to the great relief of the penitent plotter of self-murder. He asserts "that he had no idea that it would smart so," or he should have let fortune do her worst ere he had attempted a remedy so exceeding summery. He is likely to do well now, that is to say, so far as relates to bodily integrity, and it is to be hoped that he will not again cause the doctor and his friends unnecessary trouble and expense. *Boston Gazette.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The republics of the south, no longer threatened with an external foe, seem determined to prey upon each other. Buenos Ayres has for some time been engaged in a war with the government of Brazil, and now Colombia and Peru are about to unsheath the sword. When united against their common enemy, these nations exhibited a praiseworthy patriotism, and apparently a sincere love for liberty. The jarring elements of their mixed population and internal interests, were forgotten while danger was pressing them from without. But since they gained their independence, there has been an almost continued series of broils and commotions among themselves. These internal dissentions are much to be lamented, and serve to remind us how much gratitude we owe those patriots and statesmen, who, after our own revolutionary war had been victoriously terminated, secured by the greatest exertions, the prize which had thus been gained, by the formation of our present constitution. This, it is well known, was no easy task. The enlightened people of that day, however, properly appreciating the value of free institutions, were induced to make the necessary compromises to attain the glorious end for which the blood and treasure of the nation had been expended. We trust the people of South America may in the end be equally fortunate.

There appears to be various opinions with regard to the real character of Bolivar. By some he is believed to be a true patriot, and that the fearful authority with which he is vested, is rather forced upon him, than otherwise, by the unsettled state of the South American nations. Others entertain the opinion, that he is insincere in his professions, and that his sole object is to usurp unlimited sovereignty. *Virginia Herald.*

NEW PROCESS FOR CLEANSING LINEN.

The Society for the encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures have rewarded Mrs. Morris for a method of cleaning silk, woollen, and cotton goods, without injury to the texture or color.

Take raw potatoes, and let them be well washed, and rubbed on a grater, over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp. Pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clean water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table and sponged repeatedly with the potatoe liquor till the dirt is perfectly separated. The article should then be washed several times in clean water, to remove the loose dirt, and may be afterwards smoothed and dried. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is asserted to be of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor of the potatoes will clean silk, cotton, or woollen goods of any kind, without damaging the texture of the article, or affecting the color. It is further applicable to the removal of dirt from oil painting or soiled furniture; and dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and rubbing the wainscot.

A public writer says: "Happiness depends on morals—morals on honorable industry—and industry on the certainty of favorable results. It should be the main business of government to secure these results, in order to have moral and happy subjects."

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—No. XX.

The Rights of Farmers in an open Trade.

Difficulties are apt to present themselves on the subject of a Railroad; a subject of such vital importance to the rights of our people in an open commerce, that every perplexity should, if possible, be made to disappear, and every agitating doubt put to rest. It is our intention distinctly to mark some of these difficulties, and to remove the objections with which they embarrass the subject.

It is sometimes asked, Why, if we construct a Railroad, is it not better to make it of iron at once, instead of wood, which soon goes to decay, and then the expense must be renewed?

To this two answers are to be given, which, even separately, or at least combined, we think must decide the question. First, then, in the most favorable circumstances, where iron is cheapest, and such works are done with the greatest advantage in the price of labour and skill of workmanship, a mile of iron Railway costs ten thousand dollars. This we know upon the best authority. Strickland was sent to England by the "Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement," on purpose to examine such works, to give exact descriptions, and to learn the cost of them. He calculates the expense of a mile of iron Railway, the road being a single one, from authorities on which implicit reliance is to be placed. He is himself a civil engineer and architect, and he specifies all the particulars to be charged, in a manner perfectly satisfactory. According to him, such a work is not done in England for less than ten thousand dollars a mile. In North Carolina a mile of wooden Railway can be made for three thousand dollars, with as much certainty and regularity as we can build houses, make wagons or erect bridges. We have endeavored to ascertain how long the heart of pine will last in the ground, and by experience, it will endure fifteen years at least. To be safe, however, we shall take a less number than this, and shall suppose it to continue sound twelve years. From the statements already made, the difference between the original cost of a mile of iron Railway in North Carolina, is seven thousand dollars. Had we the sum of ten thousand dollars in hand, for making a mile of Railway, it is better for us to construct it of wood, for such a sum as three thousand dollars, and keep the remaining sum of seven thousand dollars, at interest for twelve years. For simple interest at six per ct. in twelve years yields a sum of five thousand and forty dollars, of which three thousand only are necessary to renew the Railway, leaving two thousand and forty dollars of profit. The interest then upon the difference of costs in the two roads, being a great deal more than is necessary for renewing the road, when the old one shall have gone to decay, it is evident that upon no principle of economy should we be justifiable in making it of iron. This is so plain, that it is presumed all will at once see the question decided by it in behalf of a wooden Railroad in preference to iron.

We might have allowed a considerably larger sum than three thousand dollars for a mile of wooden Railway, and yet by the same method of calculation, we should find the argument to stand good. For instance if we had allowed the Railway of timber to cost four thousand dollars instead of three, still the interest of difference between that and ten thousand, in twelve years, would be four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, which is more than enough to replace the road at the end of the time.

We have made the supposition that the money was upon simple interest. But it would be perfectly easy to let it run upon compound interest, by turning the interest into principal from year to year, and then the principal, as it is well known, would double itself in less than twelve years. The result of this evidently is, that at the expiration of twelve years, we should have seven thousand dollars instead of five thousand and forty for renewing the Railway, which would be enough to make two miles of such work instead of one.

Had we taken 18 or 20 years as the duration of the best heart of pine, which abounds through the first hundred miles from the sea, the interest both simple and compound, upon the difference of cost in the wooden and iron Railroad, must be much greater. But in this, as in all past instances of calculation, which have ever been exhibited in these numbers, it has been our determination, and we take pleasure in reflecting that it has been so, to place them upon such principles as every man might see to be safe and unexceptionable.

In Great Britain and other countries older than our own, no such reasons prevail in favour of wooden Railways. Forests do not abound as with us, and timber is a rare and expensive article. In such circumstances a true economy determines the question in behalf of iron, and that is the material of which their Railways are constructed.

2. Another reason concurring in the preference of wood to iron is, that to a Railway of the latter material, a fund must be provided at first too large for the ability of the people. Had it not appeared certain that Railways could be made in our state for less than ten thousand dollars a mile, no proposition ever would have been urged or sustained by the writer of these essays, to adopt this mode of internal improvement. For the want of such commercial channels as rivers, railways and canals, our state is in a depressed and impoverished condition. This lays all very expensive methods of improvement under a complete interdict with us. It is because we can carry it on at first by means of the Railway at so small a rate as three thousand dollars a mile, for so great a distance over a country almost level, that it is no longer doubtful whether we can bear the expense. The first hundred miles being completed upon terms so easy, become a labour saving machine or a capital, to aid us in executing the rest without enlarging the Railroad fund raised annually by the people. This would be true, though a mile of road should afterwards cost such a sum as six thousand dollars through the hilly country. It is surprising in the history of such business, how large an amount is accumulated in a year on a commercial thoroughfare, by a small toll upon the ton. The annual collection upon a hundred miles of the Erie canal at present, are more than 200,000 dollars. It is probable that upon the hundred miles next to Albany, at the lower end of the canal, the real proportion of the whole revenue is not less than 250,000 dollars per annum. There is no extravagance in the supposition, that the first 140 miles from Raleigh to the sea, would, by the same rate of toll, amount to 50, or even, 70,000 dollars a year.

If we consider, then, the interest upon the difference of the cost, in making a Railway of wood and of iron, it must be obvious that an immense waste of funds would be incurred in the present situation of our country, were we to use the iron material instead of timber. But beside this, if a Railway be attainable upon any terms, except those of the iron structure, the prospect of opening to the people a free access to the commerce of the world by this method, must be relinquished as hopeless. Nor from all the views which we can take of this subject, in which we are so deeply interested, does it appear that other means are practicable, by rendering any of our rivers navigable, or by digging canals, for extricating ourselves from the oppressive and ruinous restrictions that are galling us, and subduing the spirits of our people. Thus cramped and trammelled in every effort, and our enterprise repulsed by invincible obstructions that meet us at every point, how can it be otherwise than that our natural growth must be checked, our strength wither, and our stature dwindle into a comparatively feeble and mortifying inferiority. But happily we need not now abandon ourselves to this diminutive unimportance and this wretched despondency. It is certainly within our power, by an effort no greater than is necessary to give it the name of an enterprize, to open ourselves a free and ample passage to all the privileges of a commercial and flourishing state. If we place any value upon such privileges, could we ask them upon conditions more obvious and easy than such as are within our power? He who imagines or asserts them to be beyond our reach, has never computed them. If they are to be purchased at all, what is the price which every man will pronounce it reasonable for him to give? We ask not his opinion to be proportioned to the magnitude of the advantages to himself and the state. Let him but name such a sum that it shall not call up a blush to repeat it, and we will almost venture to affirm, at least we sincerely believe, that it will be greater than is requisite for accomplishing the object.

But what is the method to which many resort to maintain what we cannot but apprehend to be a preconceived opposition to every measure which can be presented to them in the form of internal improvement, to every one at least that has for its object the relief of the great body of the people from the privations and restrictions that oppress them? Every such plan must undoubtedly be framed upon an extended and comprehensive scale. No sooner is it exhibited to their consideration, than without an attempt to reduce their views of it to something definite and certain, that with correctness of judgment they may estimate its merits, they instantly fly to the suggestions of an averse mind and a vague imagination, speak largely of the immeasurable funds that would be necessary to carry it into effect, and resolutely escape from every attempt to expose the wild errors of their exaggerated and terrified and misshapen conceptions. It is to avoid such a mode as this of arriving at conclusions, that the subject of Railways in general, and a Central Railway in particular, has been examined so circumstantially, and explained so particularly that an attentive mind cannot fail to comprehend it, and see both its usefulness and practicability, without a plea left that the fund necessary, can be attended with the least inconvenience to the people, or to the poorest individual in the country. If there be a man who looks into these things, who takes an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subject, and who still goes abroad among the people, positively and confidently proclaiming that such a work will cost an immensity of money, who avails himself of the darkness and diffidence of the public mind, to make others believe that it is utterly impossible without taxing the people to an enormous and intolerable amount, is there any fair ground upon which such a man can assert to himself the attributes of candour in opinion, and of a sincere and active wish for the prosperity of the state? If there be a man who has an opportunity to know that North Carolina has an excellent harbour upon the middle of her coast, situated almost exactly where she could wish it, if the Almighty should grant her a wish upon the subject; if he may know too that all which is necessary to raise this into a commercial city is to direct upon it the trade of the state, now under a most miserable oppression for want of such a trade, can he smother such a truth within his own bosom, and go forth among the people, and say that it is nothing but a fancy, when there is not an individual in the state who with opportunity of knowledge will deny the fact? If there be one among us who may know, that all which is necessary to direct upon this seaport the commerce of fifteen counties lying round the waters of the Albemarle and Pamlico, is to widen and deepen a canal already existing, the distance of two or three miles, so as to open it for steamboats from all those counties, how can such a man with consistency still persist to keep back this most important and certain fact from his neighbours, and to speak of the difficulties of concentrating the commerce of that as well as other parts of the state upon such a seaport, as though nature had not already done so large a part of the work to our hand?

Again, if there be one to whom it is actually known or to whom it is perfectly easy to know, that the free commerce of the state with the whole world can be thrown open, and directed upon the same seaport, by the construction of a Railroad, the first hundred miles of which shall cost less than twenty seven hundred or at the utmost three thousand dollars a mile, and at so small a rate as 40 cents a year upon each taxable individual throughout the state, how can this man continue to hold up the expense of such a work with the most exaggerating discouragement to the people, as though it were to be attended with a demand upon them of millions unknown, and of unlimited and endless taxation? It may be replied to all this, that from every thing which has ever been said upon the Railroad as a mode of internal improvement, no such evidence has ever appeared to him as is here supposed to prove its expediency. If there be those among us who after taking an opportunity to look into the subject, continue to say that their information is yet unsatisfactory, or that it is from such a source that they cannot feel safe in relying upon it, it yet remains to inquire, how such persons, if any such there be, can persevere to dishearten the people from every attempt to obtain information, by such methods and from such sources as shall be unquestionable?

Will it be pretended by such men, that a mart of trade upon our coast, a concentration of the commerce of the state, and a relief from almost the whole expense of transportation, are too contemptible a subject to deserve their notice, or in their opinion the consideration of the people? Will they venture to declare openly, that these are not objects of such magnitude, and incalculable interest, that if there is the least prospect or probability of accomplishing them, the means ought to be applied with as little delay as possible for ascertaining and upon what terms? If such are their views, let them come forth and openly avow them, and we shall be at no difficulty to estimate the interest they take in the welfare of the country, and in the prosperity of the people. The object before us is the most effectual means of elevating the state, by elevating every man in it to privileges which he does not now enjoy. It is the great body of the people whose interests are here immediately concerned. It is to open the channels of a free trade to themselves and their children. It is the just rights of the people of N. Carolina in an open trade for which we plead, and we do not hesitate to say, that it is a cause which those who espouse it upon enlarged and enlightened principles will feel it a glory to sustain. It is not the cause of the rich and able only. It is the poor man, and the man of small resources, who is to have the means of growth and property put into his power. The wealthy and the able can get along as things are now through every difficulty, and too many of these are trying to make it be believed, that all is best as it is. But let any plain man look into this matter, and he will see that were a Canal or a Railroad from the sea to pass within a few miles of him, with a small wagon, and one or two horses, he could in a few hours, with all the little articles he could collect together, have access to the market of the world. Then the men of wealth and ability would from year to year have a certain and regular market, and the extortioner would no longer have it in his power to exact unreasonable and ruinous prices from the poor, unfortunate, and distressed. Let the people then of all conditions, enter into this subject with a determination to probe it to the bottom. Let us not too easily listen to the prejudiced representations of men who meet us with nothing but round assertions and positive opinions. Let us be assured that there are multitudes of us, permitting ourselves to be too much influenced and overawed by such imposing practices, who are better qualified to understand, and resolve correctly upon the subject for ourselves, than many who without reasons pertinent to the case, and often for such as are altogether frivolous, assume to be the guides and instructors of public opinion.

CARLTON.

September 12.

PROPHECY ALMOST FULFILLED.

Oliver Evans, 40 years ago, said that the child was born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day—24 hours. The journey may now be made in about 29 hours! The use of steam coaches, with some little further improvement in steam boats, may, in less than five years, fulfil what was thought the *mad* prophecy of Oliver Evans; for then the journey was one of serious moment, and with severe travelling, occupied five or six days.

Foreign Intelligence.

It would be a very difficult matter to form any just conclusions as to the result of the present crusade of Russia against the Turks. The Czar leads his powerful column onward, slowly, to be sure, but with an irresistible pace, nor leaves an inch of unconquered territory behind him. And thus far the Moslem has continued sullen and obstinate. But there are indications that he will not much longer remain unyielding. Indeed, there seems to be little doubt that he has invoked the mediatorial offices of Great Britain and France, to arrest the advance of a foe whose power the Sultan begins to perceive he has not the means to check, and whose arrival before the gates of Constantinople would probably end his dominion in Europe. And in the Austrian and French capitals, the better opinion seems to be in favor of an early peace. Some of the journals are predicting a general war in Europe, within six months. But we are unable to discover any symptoms of such breaking up of the great confederacy, without which such general hostilities can only take place. The three powers are as closely united as ever, upon the affairs of Greece, and have preserved the most perfect good faith towards each other. The expedition of France to the Morea, is approved by Great Britain; and each of the powers unquestionably has such guarantees, touching the policy of the other, as are perfectly satisfactory to all.

An article from a German paper dated July 18th, says—"Letters from Constantinople, this moment received by express, state that the Porte has made a new attempt to induce Great Britain to send back its Ambassador. It is said the Reis Effendi has written a letter on this subject to the Duke of Wellington. It is doubted, however, whether this step will have a more decisive result than the invitation to the ambassadors of France and England themselves to renew the negociations which were broken off last December."

One of the leading Parisian papers, speaking of the negociations to be opened at Corfu, between Messrs. Guilleminot, Ribeaupierre and Canning, says, that the Porte will not be consulted in any manner in the settlement of the Greek question; and that no right of investiture or of sanction, tribute or indemnity, will be reserved for the Sultan—he having lost all title to be considered, by refusing to accede to the *ultimatum* of the Allied Powers. The Greeks, it is said, will form an independent nation, under the protection of the great European Powers, and will possess a territory much more extensive than that which they have conquered by arms.

The London Courier, in remarking upon these speculations, makes the following observations, the import of which, if it emanates from authority, cannot be mistaken:—"These papers will find themselves mistaken with respect to the Porte not being consulted, if the Porte, abandoning its rash and inconsiderate policy, should consent to negociate on the basis of the treaty of London."

At Bucharest they are in daily expectation of the news of the taking of Varna, where the Emperor will fix his head-quarters, and, while the centre attacks Shoumla, will prosecute his operations against Adrianople.

Adrianople contains 100,000 inhabitants, and is, after Constantinople, the largest town in Rumelia, and in all European Turkey. It is fortified with walls and ditches, and is situated in a fertile plain, rich in meadow land, at the confluence of the Tauddsche, Arda, and Maritza. On the western side it is commanded by a square fort. The circumference of the town, including the gardens, amounts to five leagues, or miles, and contains several mosques, two stone bridges, and divers monuments of ancient architecture; it possesses much trade, partly to the Levant and partly to the Western countries; in fact, Adrianople is to be considered as a commercial depot between the East and Western World.—In ancient times it was the capital of a Thracian people, and bore the name of Uskadama. The town received its modern name from the Emperor Hadrian, who renovated it, and thus became its second founder. The Turks seized it in the year 1360, by stratagem, rather than by force. It is near 60 miles distant from Constantinople, and 245 from Rudshuck.

LEE'S

ORIGINAL HIGHLY APPROVED VALUABLE MEDICINES.

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixer has, for 20 years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumption, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—I was attacked with a most violet cold, and severe cough, and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought, and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills.—LEE'S unparalleled Anti Bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and the destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at stomach, removing colds, &c. &c. (None are genuine without the the signature of Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them (as represented,) a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

To Mr Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.

Sir:—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been that of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but sir, every case, so far as our inquires have reached, has been perfectly cured; and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

O'NEAL, RICHMOND & CO.
Middletown, Md.

To Mr Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent Medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard—An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir:—I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to loose, entirely, the use of my right leg, thigh, and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. THOS. WOOTEN,
Two miles on the Washington road.

Lee's worm destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.—Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head ache.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

The above highly approved Medicines are sold by

Wm. Huntington,
Hillsborough,

who has just received a fresh supply.

CAUTION. None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michl. Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

September 9. 46—13teow

SALE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 22d of October, at the late dwelling house of William Cabe, deceased, all his perishable property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture his stock of

Horses and Cattle,

Farming Tools, one Wagon and Geer, crop of Wheat and Corn, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Wm. Brown, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 23. 48—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 1.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

First Dist.—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

First District—Robert Love, of Haywood,
Second, Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Third, Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
Fourth, John Giles, of Rowan,
Fifth, Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
Sixth, John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Seventh, Walter F. Leak, of Richmond,
Eighth, Willie P. Mangum, of Orange,
Ninth, Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake,
Tenth, John Hall, of Warren,
Eleventh Joseph J. Williams, of Martin,
Twelfth, Kedar Ballard, of Gates,
Thirteenth, Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Fourteenth, Richard D. Speight, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

*** The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

Cape Fear River.—Our readers will be gratified to learn, that the improvements on the Cape Fear river are still progressing with uninterrupted success. Since our last notice of the subject, we have been informed that the Silver Run shoals, M'Kethen's shoals, Taylor Hole shoals, Little River shoals, and M'Goy's shoals, have had channels cleared out through them, and guides put up for direction; so that now there is good bateaux navigation on the Cape Fear river as high up as Williams's shoals. To this place, indeed, the boat has returned, which gladdened so many of the inhabitants of our county on the borders of Haw river in its descent from Murphey's mill last spring, bringing in her our enterprizing county man Mr. Mebane, Nathan Mendenhall, of Guilford, Mr. Keen, the superintendant of the works on the river, and other passengers, together with freight, in all estimated at 7000 lbs. About fifteen hands are at present at work at Williams's shoals. These shoals are at the foot of Smylie's Falls, which are five miles in extent, and present more difficulties to be overcome, than will be found in any other portion of the distance between Fayetteville and Haywood. When the works at this place shall be completed, little interruption need be apprehended in opening the navigation to Haywood; an object which, with the enterprise now enlisted, might have been long since accomplished.

In consequence of a letter received from Geo. M'Neill, esq of Fayetteville, acknowledging the great improvement made at Spring Hill shoals, and referring to the obstructions which, in the then low state of the river, were represented at the Old Ferry, a number of hands were taken down to that place, and in less than a week completed a dam extending from the south bank 181 feet, cleared out many logs, and formed a new channel two and a half feet deep, which continued to increase by the washing away of the sand, and boats which otherwise would have been detained by the low water were permitted to pass.

We are concerned to state, that we last evening received the painful intelligence of the death of CHARLES D. DONOHO, esq. of Caswell county. He was a member of the house of commons of the last general assembly, and had been again elected to fill that honourable station. He died at Milton on Monday evening last.

Suicide.—We learn from the Edenton Gazette, that Mr. Samuel R. Pullen, cashier of the Branch Bank of North Carolina in that town, put a period to his existence, on Monday morning last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. From previous indications it is supposed that he was in a state of mental derangement when he committed the rash and deplorable act. He left a letter in which he stated that all his affairs with the bank were perfectly straight. *Register.*

A suit was tried last week, at Chatham Superior Court, which had been instituted to recover the value of a Hog of the Plaintiff, killed by the Defendant, the costs of which amounted to about *two hundred and fifty dollars.* Rather dear bacon! *Ib.*

Benefits of the Tariff.—Sumac grows spontaneously in Viginia and North Carolina, and has hitherto been treated as a weed. In the former state, however, the present year, it has been collected by women and children, and sold for from $1 to $2 per cwt. for the purpose of dyeing Morocco leather. It is said that several thousand dollars have been paid the past summer for the article.

Crops, &c.—Two bales of new Cotton, from the farm of Mr. Stephen Robins, of this county, was brought to this place on Thursday, 11th instant, and purchased by Mr. John Williams, merchant, at 9 cents per pound. The planters in this vicinity have generally commenced picking Cotton, and from what we can learn, an average crop may be anticipated—several neighborhoods suffered severely from the late drought. Corn is raised in great abundance, and it is supposed, will not sell for more than 75 cents or $1 per barrel. *Tarboro' Free Press.*

Cotton—new Crop.—On Tuesday last, ten bales of Cotton of the new crop, were brought to this market, from the plantation of General Durant Hatch of this county, which were sold at 9¼ cents. Since that time, several small parcels have been brought in, and sold at same the price. Judging from what we have seen of the article, it appears to be of superior quality; and should the season prove favorable, we have the prospect of an abundant product. *Newbern Spectator.*

A gentleman from N. Carolina, arrived at Baltimore last Friday evening in the stage from Washington, had his trunk, containing $8000 in gold bullion, and about $1400 in bank notes, put into the entry of the hotel, from whence it was almost immediately stolen, carried a few squares, the hasp pried off, and the top cut open. The bank notes were extracted, but the thief left the gold untouched and decamped for Philadelphia, where he was arrested last Monday, and $720 of the money found upon him. He was a stage driver. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

We understand that an arrangement has been entered into at Green Bay, betwixt Governor Cass and Colonel Meanard, commissioners appointed by the President for that purpose, and the Winnebago Indians, by which the latter yield to the United States the present occupation of what has been termed the Lead Mine District, and agree to receive the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the injuries they have already sustained from the encroachments of the whites, and promise to convene, at a future day, for the purpose of treating for a final cession to the United States of this valuable section of country. *Nat. Intel.*

We have been more than a little mortified at seeing the name of Mr. Monroe, the venerable Ex-President, gazetted in a list of supposed candidates for the vacant Postmastership of the city of New-York. The office is a respectable one, it is true; but it is not of that character which requires a long life of public service and severe discipline to qualify one to fill it. If Mr. Monroe would accept office from his country, the administration would, we are sure, be proud to avail itself of his talents and experience in some station more congenial to the pursuits and studies of his past life than the dry drudgery of a City Post Office. The nation would be honored, for instance, in being represented by him near one of the most important foreign Powers. In such a station as that, moreover, he might be able to render his country most important services. *Nat. Intel.*

Trade an Manufactures.—The Boston Courier of the 12th inst. says—A brig was cleared yesterday at our custom house for the N. West Coast, having on board *six hundred and forty-six* bales of Domestic Cottons, valued at *forty-eight thousand dollars.* A ship also cleared for Valparaiso, with nearly *five hundred bales* of the same commodity.

Winchester, (Virg.) Sept. 19.

Look Out!—Four men arrived in town last night from Cumberland, in pursuit of George Swearingen, Sheriff of Washington county, who is charged with the murder of his wife a few days since. He was traced to the Big Capon River, where he was seen at the Baptist association, near Mr. Bell's, on Sunday last, but cannot since be heard of. He is about 6 feet, stout frame, and wears a blue surtout and white hat with crape on it. He had with him, on the same horse, a woman with whom he had cohabited for the last two years. As he may be secreted in some of the adjoining counties, we hope the public will endeavor to ferret him out.

Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends.—Some serious disturbances occurred at the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, which commenced at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on Monday the 7th inst. The society is divided into two parties, the one called "Orthodox," or Society of Friends, and the other, "Hicksites," or Friends. On Monday morning the Orthodox party obtained possession of the meeting house and closed the doors. Shortly after, the other party entered tumultuously, and a motion was made by one of them, while business was progressing, to appoint a new clerk; which was accordingly done, and he was placed to the clerk's seat. The Orthodox party adjourned, to meet the next day at 10 o'clock. The next day the house was still in the possession of the other party, and the Orthodox convened their meeting in the yard, and proceeded to the transaction of business. On Wednesday they met at the Short Creek meeting house, about half a mile distant from Mount Pleasant. *Western pap.*

From the Charleston (S. C.) Observer.

Newspaper Profit.—The Editor of the Milledgeville Recorder, whose long experience qualifies him to speak decidedly on this subject, bears the following testimony:

"But why do we speak of *profit* where there is *no profit.* In four cases out of five this is literally the fact. The balance struck at the end of the year will show *loss* instead of *profit* in most of the printing establishments of this state and perhaps of [illegible] S.; and such we believe to have been the case since our first initiation into the mysteries of the art, more than a quarter of a century ago. If any doubt this fact, let them advert to the numerous failures of news printers in Georgia—to the entire ruin of men possessing all the requisite skill, industry, energy, prudence and talents to command at least a moderate portion of success, and make a living in almost any other occupation. We have no hesitation in saying that for every dollar made by newspaper establishments in Geo. within the last fifteen or twenty years, double and treble as much has been lost. A few and but very few have been successful—there are exceptions and rare exceptions too. It is a lottery in which there are many blanks and but few prizes.

These losses arise from indiscriminate *credit.* If only one-fifth or one fourth of Newspaper charges were a dead loss, there might be, in most cases, some profit still. But on an average, we should judge that not more than two thirds of those who take papers ever *think* of paying for them. Add to this, *delay the trouble of collecting, commissions difference of exchange,* (for any thing is good enough for a printer) *insolvencies,* &c. &c. and you have the sum total of deficits, amounting to nearly or quite one half of the nominal accounts.

From the Buffalo Journal, Sept. 9.

Important Army Movements.—We understand that Fort Niagara is immediately to be garrisoned by four companies of the second regiment of United States Infantry, and report says that this fort will be made head quarters of the frontier line of posts. By the Detroit papers we are informed of several new arrangements made in the west by the War Department, among which are the re-occupancy of Fort Dearborn (Chicago) and Fort Gratiot. But the most important measure of the Department we conceive to be, that of establishing a new post, immediately upon the portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, in the country of the Winnebago Indians. Permission for this was obtained of the natives, at the late treaty at Green Bay. The Post will be called Fort Winnebago, and is to be garrisoned by two companies of the first regiment of United States' Infantry. The fort will occupy the only intervening land, (a portage of but six miles,) between the chain of western lakes and the Mississippi river. The position is about central between Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, and Green Bay, and upon the extreme northern verge of the mining country. To obtain a cession of this district to the United States, was among the objects to be embraced in the late treaty at Green Bay. The purchase was not effected, but permission was obtained to occupy the mining district, until all the Indians interested in the sale can be collected at a council which will convene the ensuing summer, probably at Galena, when there seems little doubt the arrangement will take place. In the mean time, the Indians propose to inform themselves of the numbers of the whites, by actual observation: for which purpose, 19 of their principal men came to Detroit, in the Clay, on their way to Washington. They propose visiting, before they return, the seaports of New England, and many of the large interior towns of the country. —"This," says the Michigan Herald, "will doubtless have a powerful effect on those savages, who have heretofore considered themselves equal in numbers to the whites, and more brave and warlike. They will soon be convinced of their error, in regard to the numerical strength of the people of the United States, and of course, less willing to put their bravery to the trial."

Should the proposed treaty, the ensuing summer, result favorably, we trust no time will be lost in rendering perfect the navigation between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and thus opening the way, by the short route of the Erie Canal and the Lakes, for the flood of emigration which is ready, through that channel, to penetrate the forests of the West.

Statistical View of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the general minutes of the several annual conferences, for 1828, just published, it appears that there are in the

Conferences.	*Whites.*	*Col'd Ind's.*		*Total.*	*Tr. Preach.*
Pittsburg,	20978	201		21179	86
Ohio,	30685	208		30893	85
Kentucky,	23970	3650		27620	89
Illinois,	15974	123		16097	56
Missouri,	3074	335		3409	28
Holstein,	17375	1864		19239	56
Tennessee,	16800	2257		19057	75
Mississippi,	10118	3283		13401	50
S. Carolina,	35173	18460	15	53648	123
Virginia,	26205	9090		35295	93
Baltimore,	27378	[illegible]		37781	99
Philadelphia,	33273	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York,	31513	498		[illegible]	
N. England,	19695	252		19947	
Genessee,	31813	135	1	31959	
Maine,	9427	1		9428	
Canada,	1061	12	322	8595	1533
				Superannuated	109
Total,	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]105	1642
Total last year,				[illegible]997	1576
Increase this year,				[illegible]108	66

To Star Gazers.—The "Enke" comet is revisiting us, after an absence of three years. A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, whose signature is R. T. P. has given its elements at the time of its present approach to the earth. It will be visible in a situation extremely favorable for observation. "This comet is distinguished from all others by the shortness and regularity of its period (forty months.) and by its small distance from the sun, when greatest, being about that of Jupiter; indeed, were it not for its excentricity, it might, with great propriety, be styled a planet."

Mr. M'Cormick, of Mount-Holly, New Jersey, came to his death on the 9th ult. in a manner unusual and distressing. He had been confined to his bed with a fever, and his wife and nephew were sitting by his bedside; fatigue overcame them, and closed their eyelids; when the patient, under the effect of delirium, seized a pitcher and went out from his bed to the well, fell in, and was drowned.

Maternal Intrepidity.—A gentleman informs us, that sometime last week the wife of Mr. Lemuel Alexander, of Smithfield, in this state, went to the well to draw water, with a young child in her arms. While in the act, from some cause the child slipped or sprung from her, and plunged into the well, which was about thirty feet deep. The mother immediately seized the well pole with which she descended [illegible] part of the distance, and then jumped down to the relief of the child which was raised from the water and held in that position until the cries of Mrs. A. brought Mr. Joshua Arnold to her relief. Both the mother and child were taken from the well, without having received material injury.
Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than 25,000*l.* sterling, or 111,000 dollars.

Diminution of Mortality.—It appears from documents of acknowledged authority, that the number of deaths annually at Paris, was in the 14th century 1 in 16 or 17 persons; in the 17th century, 1 in 25 or 26; and in the year 1824, 1 in 32 or 33. In London, the number of annual deaths, from 1770 to 1780, was 1 in 19 3-5, from 1800 to 1810, 1 in 34 1-5.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

As the intemperate use of ardent spirits has become so destructive to the peace and harmony of society at large, and also proves the destruction of so many of the souls and bodies of our fellow creatures, I think it the duty of every christian to raise his solemn protest against the making or using of it in any way except as a medicine; because the excessive use of it has become one of the greatest evils in the world. Christians are told, and are commanded in the word of God to lay aside every evil; they are also told to depart from every appearance of evil; and they are told not to be concerned for the things of themselves only, but for the things of others. Does not this mean, the souls and bodies of our fellow creatures? Certainly it does, in the very strongest sense of the word. Can a christian be concerned for his neighbour's good, when at the same time he is strongly engaged in the encouragement and promotion of such awful distresses as are occasioned by the use of ardent spirits? Ought they not to turn their backs against the evil, and come out from among those vile evils, and be a separate people, and touch not, nor taste not, nor handle not, nor encourage not, by their drinking, or suffering ardent spirits to be drank in their families, if they know it, when they do well know the many evils its causes? I ask the question, can a man, or a woman, be a christian, and after being made acquainted with an evil, not depart from it? The writer is well aware of the many excuses that are set up among professors of religion to justify themselves, and at the same time do not consider they justify themselves in an evil, and encourage the ungodly and profane. But I am persuaded to expect better things of the christian, for I know that a christian will be easily persuaded to depart from all evil, and any thing that causes an evil to others. For one moment let us reflect on the many distresses that are in families, in neighbourhoods, and how many cases are brought into courts, and how many law suits, how many poor suffering women and children, and how much distraction sometimes in churches, where union ought to abound: and all these things occasioned by the drinking of ardent spirits. Now I would ask, if one christian will hesitate to forsake so great an evil? say, God forbid.

An Inhabitant of Stony Creek.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, Mr. *Lemuel Lynch,* of this town, to Miss *Margaret Palmer,* of this county.

In this place, on Thursday last, by David Yarbrough, esq. Mr. *Stephen Carrell* to Miss *Nancy Glenn,* both of this county.

CASH.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill.
He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings.

J. Webb.

Sept. 30. 46—4w

NOTICE.

I SHALL, on the second Thursday of next month, hold an election at all the usual election grounds in Orange county, for the purpose of receiving the votes to elect fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Thos. D. Watts,
Sheriff of Orange county.

October 1. 49—3w

HORACE AMES,
DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Hillsborough. His stay in Hillsborough will be limited to a few days.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1827.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have long known Dr Ames, and respected him as a gentleman and well informed physician. Dr. Ames is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and has devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of dentistry, of which he is a well informed and skilful practitioner.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. *President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.*
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. *Professor of Surgery.*
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

September 30. 49—

State of North-Carolina,
Chatham County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term. 1828.

Charles Chalmers v. *Administrators and Heirs of Thomas J. Merritt.* } Constable's Execution levied on land, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now present, that James P. Merritt, Elizabeth M. Merritt, Lucinda Merritt, William B. Merritt, John W. Merritt, Thomas S. Merritt, heirs at law of John Merritt, deceased, and John Majors and Lucy his wife, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is ordered therefore, by the said Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, that unless the above named defendants appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Chatham county, at the court-house in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be rendered against them, and the land levied on be condemned subject to plaintiff's execution. Witness Thomas Ragland, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1828.

Thos Ragland, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 00. 49—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at the plantation of the late Rev. William Bingham,

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, together with the present year's Crop. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and security required.

W. J. Bingham *Adm'r.*

The Plantation is also for sale.

September 2.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

Yes, ye may pay your thoughtless duty,
Vain throng! to Glory's distant star,
And ye may smile when blooming beauty
Rewards the gallant Son of War;
For me, I sigh to think that sorrow
May soon that gentle heart betide,
And soon a dark, a gloomy morrow,
May dawn upon the Soldier's Bride.

Oh! were her path the scene of brightness,
Pourtray'd by ardent fancy's ray;
Oh! could her bosom thrill in lightness,
When Glory's pictured charms decay;
Could Hope still bless her golden slumbers,
And crown the dreams of youthful pride,
Then might ye smile, ye thoughtless numbers,
Then greet with joy the Soldier's Bride.

But when dismay'd by threatning dangers,
And doom'd in distant scenes to roam,
To meet the chilling glance of strangers,
And vainly mourn her peaceful home;
Oft will her tearful eyes discover
The fears her bosom once defied,
Oft shall the smiles that bless'd the lover
Desert the Soldier's weeping Bride.

And when, perchance, War's stunning rattle,
Greets from afar her shuddering ear,
When, yielding to the fate of battle,
Her hero meets an early bier;
Condemn'd in hopeless grief to languish,
She yields to Sorrow's gushing tide,
And tears express, in silent anguish,
The sadness of the Soldier's Bride.

What then avails the wreath of Glory?
The victor it should crown is fled;
The din of fame, the martial story,
Reach not the mansions of the dead;
She greets with sighs the dear bought treasure,
That seems her sadness to deride,
And mimn the mimic gleam of pleasure,
That mocks the Soldier's widow'd Bride.

To me her flowery crown of gladness
Seems like the drooping cypress wreath;
Her nuptial throng—a train of sadness;
Her minstrel band—the dirge of death.
Ah! soon may Grief those blossoms sever,
Despoil that cheek with blushes dyed,
And cloud with dark despair for ever,
The triumph of the Soldier's Bride.

GREIFENSTEIN CASTLE.

Greifenstein was last ruined by the Swedes, in 1645, and is one of the castles named as having been the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion; nay, they even show an iron cage here, in which he is said to have been cooped. The ruins are reported to be haunted by an old white woman, and legion of

"black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,"

who no doubt awful undoing. This tradition has probably arisen from the circumstance of its last inhabitant having been an ancient gentlewoman, the Lady Beautiful of the neighbourhood, who devoted all her time to the cure of disorders, and was so generally successful in the treatment of her numerous patients, that she was at length suspected of possessing supernatural power. At her death, therefore, instead of canonizing her, as in duty bound, the ungrateful peasantry have converted the kind-hearted old lady, who was certainly "a spirit of health," into "a goblin damned;" and they are less explicable, as the castle is notoriously walled up, and in addition, the terrific being already conjured by a romantic spectre-seer, revels "in the glimpses of the moon, making night hideous!" The legend, however, attached to those venerable walls, is one of the most interesting on the Danube. Thus it runs: As early as the 11th century the Lord of Greifenstein was famous and feared throughout Germany. One of the first knights who bore that name lost his lady soon after she had presented him with a daughter, who received the name of Etelina. The dying mother, painfully aware how little attention would be paid to the education of a female by a rude and reckless father, half knight, half freebooter, however fond he might be of his child, had recommended her infant with her last breath to the care of a kind and pious monk, the chaplain of the castle, and under his affectionate guidance the pretty playful girl gradually ripened into the beautiful and accomplished woman. Sir Richard of Greifenstein, though stern, turbulent, and unlettered himself, was nevertheless, sensible to the charms and intelligence of his daughter; and often as he parted her fair hair, and kissed her ivory forehead, before he mounted the steed or entered the bark that waited to bear him to the hunt or to the battle, a feeling of which he was both proud and ashamed would moisten his eye, and subdue a voice naturally harsh and grating, into a tone almost of tenderness. On his return, weary and sullen from a fruitless chase or a baffled enterprise, the song of Etelina could banish the frown from his brow, when even the wine cup had been thrust untasted away, and the favourite hound beaten for a mistimed gambol. So fair a flower, even in the solitary castle of Greifenstein, was not likely to bloom unknown or unsought. The fame of Etelina's beauty spread throughout the land. Many a noble knight sheated her name as his bright sword flashed from his scabbard; and many a gentle squire fought less for his guilt spurs than for the smile of Etelina. The minstrel who sang her praises had aye the richest largess; and the little foot-page who could tell where she might be met with in the summer twilight, clinging to the arm of the silver haired chaplain, might reckon on a link of his master's chain of gold for every word he uttered. But the powerful and the wealthy sighed at her feet in vain; she did not scorn them, for so harsh a feeling was unknown to the gentle Etelina. Nay, she even wept over the blighted hopes of some, whose fervent passion deserved a better fate, but her heart was no longer her's to give. She had fixed her affections on the poor but noble Rudolph, and the lovers awaited impatiently some turn of fortune which would enable them to proclaim their attachment without fear of the anger and opposition of Sir Reinhard, who was considerably annoyed by Etelina's rejection of many of the richest counts and barons of Germany.

Business of importance summoned the old knight to the court of the emperor. His absence, prolonged from month to month, afforded frequent opportunities of meeting to the lovers; and the venerable monk, on whom the entire charge of the castle and its inhabitants had devolved at Sir Reinhard's departure, was one evening struck dumb with terror at the confession which circumstances at length extorted from the lips of Etelina! Recovered from the first shock, however, his affection for his darling pupil seemed only increased by the peril into which passion had plunged her. In the chapel of the castle he secretly bestowed the nuptial benediction upon the imprudent pair, and counselled their immediate flight and concealment, till his prayers and tears should wring forgiveness and consent from Sir Reinhard, who was now on his return home accompanied by a wealthy nobleman, on whom he had determined to bestow the hand of his daughter. Scarcely had Rudolph and Etelina reached the cavern in the neighboring wilderness, selected for their retreat by the devoted old man, who had furnished them with provision, a lamp and some oil, promising to supply them from time to time with the means of existence, as occasion should present themselves, when the rocks of the Danube rang with the well known blast of Sir Reinhard's trumpet, and a broad banner lazily unfolding itself to the morning breeze, displayed to the sight of the wakeful warden the two red griffin's rampant in a field vert, the blazon of the far-feared lords of Greifenstein. In a few moments the old night was galloping over the draw bridge, followed by his intended son-in-law. The clatter of their horses' hoofs struck upon the heart of the conscious chaplain, as though the animals themselves were trampling on his bosom; but he summoned up his resolution, and, relying on his sacred character, met his master with a firm step and a calm eye in the hall of the castle; evading a direct answer to the first inquiry for Etelina, he gradually and cautiously informed Sir Reinhard of her love, her marriage and her flight. Astonishment for a short space held the old warrior spell-bound; but when his gathered fury at last found vent, the wrath of the whirlwind was less terrible. He seized the poor old monk by the throat, and upon his firm refusal to reveal the retreat of the culprits, dashed him to the earth, and bound him hand and foot, and flung him into a pit beneath an iron grating in the floor of the dungeon, of keeper of the castle. Tearing, like an infuriated panther, his very beard for ire," he called down curses on Etelina and her husband, and prayed that, if ever he forgave them, a dreadful and sudden death might overtake him on the spot where he should revoke the malediction he now uttered.

Upwards of a year had elapsed, when one winter day the knight of Greifenstein pursuing the chase, lost his way in the maze of a wilderness on the banks of the Danube. A savage-looking being, half clothed in skins, conducted him to the cavern, in which a woman similarly attired, was seated on the ground, with an infant on her knees, and greedily knawing the bones of a wolf. Sir Reinhard recognized in the squalid form before him, his once beautiful Etelina. Shocked to the soul at the sight of the misery to which his severity had reduced her, he silently motioned to the huntsmen, who came straggling in upon his track, to remove the wretched pair and their poor little offspring to the castle. Moved by the smiles of his innocent and unconscious grandchild, he clasped his repentant daughter to his bosom as she re-crossed the threshold, bore her up into the banquet hails, and consigning her to the arms of her faithful Rudolph, hastened down again to release with his own hands the true-hearted monk, who still languished in captivity. In descending the steep staircase his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the bottom: his fall was unseen, his cry was unheard, dying, he dragged himself a few paces along the pavement, and expired upon the spot where he had just embraced and forgiven his daughter. Rudolph, now Lord of Greifenstein, restored the chaplain to liberty, and lived long and happily with his beloved Etelina; but the Spirit of Sir Reinhard to this day wanders about his ancestral castle, and will continue so to do till the stone whereon he expired shall be worn in twain. "Alas! poor ghost!" the very slight hollow which is at present perceivable in it, affords you little hope of its division by fair means, previously to the general "crack of doom."

Planché's River Danube.

A late English writer gives the following description of Bolivar's personal manner and appearance:

In person the president is about 5 feet 7 inches in height; but his body and his appendages are so disproportioned, that instead of commanding respect, he would, perhaps, if seen in the common sphere of domestic life, more naturally excite risibility. His head is exceedingly large, with a profusion of coarse curling, very dark hair; and his features, which are rough and manly, are obscured by a superabundance of whiskers. His eyes are full and dark, and when directed straight forward, piercing; but they are more frequently employed in side-long glances at the persons he is conversing with, or those he is surrounded by, and he seldom looks directly at even an inanimate object, turning his head on one side to glance there. From his shoulders to his waist his frame is in good proportion to his height, but his legs are excessively thin and shapeless, and his hips narrow, and the inequality of the former to the support of his own body, is upon most occasions, made the more conspicuous by his wearing very tight scarlet pantaloons, profusely decorated with gold lace, and large dragoon boots, which are scarcely half filled. His conversation too was not equal to what I had been prepared to expect; and his condescension in rendering himself the promoter and applauder of obscene jests, was inconsistent with the idea I had formed of his character. Upon the whole, therefore, the impression made upon me by my first introduction to this distinguished individual was attended with very considerable feelings of disappointment.

THE LATE JUDGE TRIMBLE.

Few American jurists have attained a higher or better deserved reputation than Robert Trimble. Even in early life he was eminent in the profession of the law. As far back as 1807, then about thirty-one years of age, he was raised to the bench of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, where he continued about two years, discharging the high and difficult duties of the station in a manner satisfactory to the public. He resumed the practice, and was afterwards appointed, and continued for several years, Judge of the United States' *District Court* for Kentucky, and upon the death of the late Judge Todd, was promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court; and entered upon the duties at a time of life, (he died at 52) with a constitution, and habits of great industry, which promised a long career of usefulness in an exalted station. But he has been suddenly called hence. The United States at large, this judicial district, and this commonwealth more especially, has sustained a most deplorable loss in the death of this great and good man. *The nation* will sympathise deeply with his large and bereaved family

Commentator.

MISTAKES OF AMBIGUITY.

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady of fashion, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea" on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it meant neither more nor less than the Company of Militia which he had the honor to command. Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as lions! Never was such consternation in the drawing room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment; the young ladies squalled as if they had seen a spider or a snake; the dandies exclaimed, "they'd ought to be shot, odd rat 'em!" the master of the house bit his lip with vexation; and the hostess, as in duty bound, went into the hysterics. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy of the reader, while we relate another of the mistakes of Ambiguity

A gentleman owned a bitch which he was in the habit, as many are, of improperly calling a slut; and at the same time he chanced to have a hired girl who was notorious for her dirty habits. While the bitch and the girl formed a part of his household, he engaged an honest matter of fact fellow to work for him as a hired man. While the man was yet new in his place, and little accustomed to the language of his employer, the latter suspecting the bitch of killing sheep, but being unwilling to put a favorite animal to death on mere suspicion, ordered the man to take the slut and tie her up in the barn. "Very well, sir," said Tom; and the gentleman going out immediately after to ride with his wife, Tom hastened to execute his orders, which (having noticed the filthy habits of the maid and never dreaming that a slut was any thing but a slut) he did exactly according to the letter. The gentleman returning in due time, and not finding Betty in possession of her premises, inquired of the hired man, where she was. "In the barn sir," replied Tom. "What is she doing there?" asked the master. "Nothin, as I know on," said Tom, "she's sulky as Satan." "But how came she there, man?" exclaimed the gentleman. "Why," said Tom, "dang it, I tied her up, sir, as you told me to!"

AN AFFECTING STORY.

One of Major Hamilton's acquaintance, who was marching with a body of troops between Gulliakote and Duneewarra, called on a Bheel villager to be his guide through the wood very early one morning. The Bheel remonstrated, observing that it was not the custom of the country to march before daylight, and that it was dangerous to do so. The officer, supposing this to be the pretext of laziness, was positive, and threatened him if he did not go on. The man said nothing more, but took his shield and sword and walked on along the narrow path overhung with long grass and bamboos. The officer followed at the head of his men, and had moved slowly half asleep on his saddle for about five miles, when he heard a hideous roar, and saw a very large tyger spring past him so close that he almost brushed his horse. The poor Bheel lifted up his sword and shield, but was down in an instant under the animal's paws, who turned round with him in his mouth, growling like a cat over a mouse, and looked the officer in the face. He did what could be done, and with his men attacked the tiger, whom they wounded so severely that he dropped his prey. But the first blow had done its work effectually, and the poor man's skull was mashed in such a manner as literally to be all in pieces. The officer told Major Hamilton that from that day forward this scene was seldom absent from his dreams, and with the least illness or fever he had always a return of the vision of the tiger with the unfortunate man in his jaws, whom his imprudence had sacrificed.

Bishop Heber's Narrative.

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL AND A HIGHWAYMAN.

In early life, the Rev. R. Hill, travelling in his carriage over Hounslowheath, was stopped by a highwayman, who demanded his money. The Rev. gentleman immediately assented; but with his usual self-possession and good humor, entreated a few moments previous parley, which the highwayman granted. Mr. Hill then requested to be informed if he was driven to this pursuit by necessity, or if he followed it as a regular profession. The trembling culprit answered, "dire necessity;" "then," replied the Rev. gentleman, "perhaps you would rather follow a more honorable pursuit?" "Yes, most cheerfully," said the man. "Give me your entire confidence," said Mr. Hill, telling the man his name, "and I will keep your secret." He did this, the man was taken into Mr. Hill's service as a domestic, where, from an humble station, he gradually advanced to the highest post in the Rev. gentleman's establishment. This man remained in Mr. Hill's house upwards of forty years. When he died, Mr. Hill preached his funeral sermon; and then, for the first time, divulged all the particulars of his servant's life, who had become a very sincere Christian.

Seeing frequently accounts in our newspapers of the great "Revival in Religion," the numerous sudden "converts" made in the different sects of Christians, the following extract from Mrs. Hannah More's work, called "Practical Piety," strike me forcibly, and appear appropriate to the present as well as past times:

"*The Primitive Church* carried their incredulity of the appearance of repentance so far, as to require not only years of sorrow for sin, but perseverance in piety, before they would admit offenders to their communion; and, as a test of their sincerity, required the uniform practice of those virtues most opposite their former vices; were this made the criterion now, we should not hear such *flaming accounts of converts*, so exultingly reported, before time has been allowed to try their stability. More especially, we should not hear of so many triumphant relations of death-bed converts, in whom the symptoms must frequently be too equivocal to admit the positive decision of human wisdom."

If any proof were wanting of the dislike which persons who have resided in comparatively free states have to live under a despotic government, it might be found in the fact, that whilst hundreds who have limited incomes are from motives of economy, taking up their residence in France, nobody thinks of trying, with the same motives, Spain and Portugal; and yet the expense of living even within a short distance of Lisbon, is no more than half what it is in the south of France; and in Spanish Estremadura a man may have his wants and luxuries supplied for a mere nothing. "I have travelled," says a recent tourist, "through 50 miles of the finest part of Spain, Estremadura, in a climate which even in March is warm, dry, and beautiful, and I have not found one settled foreigner. English, French, or German. Nevertheless, if cheapness could tempt foreigners to reside here, there would be plenty. for I have good wine at less than ½d English per bottle, good bread at 1d. per lb., 100 eggs for 1s. 6d. a rabbit for 3d. and good mutton for 1½d. per lb. As to the expense of an equipage, the barley and straw for a pair of horses does not cost 1s. daily."

From the Middletown (Con.) Gazette.

A country Doctor, of homely breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was persuaded by her father to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly, the day was appointed. But shortly after, spying a mare on which the old man used to ride, and which for her easy gait was much esteemed, he, the Doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he flung away in a huff, and told the father he might keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture; but soon after, the Doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he, "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old admirer, the Doctor."

"I cry you mercy, sir," replied she, "I do remember me of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's grey mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her if you please."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that this repartee so dashed him, that he never had the face to speak to her afterwards.

Matrimony.—The following, copied from a Liverpool paper, is one of the best arranged matrimonial overtures we have seen for some years:

Wanted, "*for better or for worse,*" a Young Man's Best Companion. The Advertiser, who is a bachelor, in good business on his own account, in Liverpool, 35 years of age, in height about 5 feet 9 inches, would be glad to obtain the above, if published not earlier than 1790, either at first or second hand, provided it is in good binding, and has gilt edges, with the contents of the title page, &c. in good keeping. Any person having such treasure to dispose of, will meet a most devoted, attentive, *secret* reader, by addressing a line, (post paid,) to S. H. &c. &c.

The London Quarterly Review estimates the present number of the Jews at about six millions; probably a greater number than ever which Solomon reigned.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at August Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of WILLIAM CABE, deceased, gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having claims on the estate will present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Wm. Brown, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 23. 49—3w

SALE

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 22d of October, at the late dwelling house of William Cabe, deceased, all his perishable property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture his stock of

Horses and Cattle,

Farming Tools, one Wagon and Geer, crop of Wheat and Corn, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Wm. Brown, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 23. 49—3w